

Communities in Need Act of 2022, we can now choose to take action to increase the share of Federal investments targeted to areas of high and persistent poverty.

I urge my colleagues to vote to pass the Targeting Resources to Communities in Need Act of 2022 to revive our moral and political commitments to strengthening pathways out of poverty.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The previous question is ordered on the bill.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

#### MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. HERRELL of New Mexico moves to recommit the bill H.R. 6531 to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

The material previously referred to by Ms. HERRELL is as follows:

Add at the end the following:

#### TITLE II—SHOW UP ACT OF 2022

##### SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Stopping Home Office Work’s Unproductive Problems Act of 2022” or the “SHOW Up Act of 2022”.

##### SEC. 102. REINSTATEMENT OF PRE-PANDEMIC TELEWORK POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND LEVELS FOR EXECUTIVE AGENCIES.

Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this title, each agency shall reinstate and apply the telework policies, practices, and levels of the agency as in effect on December 31, 2019, and may not expand any such policy, practices, or levels until the date that an agency plan is submitted to Congress with a certification by the Director of the Office of Personnel Management under section 103.

##### SEC. 103. STUDY, PLAN, AND CERTIFICATION REGARDING EXECUTIVE AGENCY TELEWORK POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND LEVELS FOR EXECUTIVE AGENCIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this title, the head of each agency, in consultation with the Director, shall submit to Congress—

(1) a study on the impacts on the agency and its mission of expanding telework by its employees during the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic that commenced in 2019, including an analysis of—

(A) any adverse impacts of that expansion on the agency’s performance of its mission, including the performance of customer service by the agency;

(B) any costs to the agency during that expansion attributable to—

(i) owning, leasing, or maintaining underutilized real property; or

(ii) paying higher rates of locality pay to teleworking employees as a result of incorrectly classifying such employees as teleworkers rather than remote workers;

(C) any degree to which the agency failed during that expansion to provide teleworking employees with secure network capacity, communications tools, necessary and secure access to appropriate agency data assets and Federal records, and equipment sufficient to enable each such employee to be fully productive;

(D) any degree to which that expansion facilitated dispersal of the agency workforce around the Nation; and

(E) any other impacts of that expansion that the agency or the Director considers appropriate;

(2) any agency plan to expand telework policies, practices, or levels beyond those in place as a result of section 102; and

(3) a certification by the Director that such plan will—

(A) have a substantial positive effect on—

(i) the performance of the agency’s mission, including the performance of customer service;

(ii) increasing the level of dispersal of agency personnel throughout the Nation; and

(iii) the reversal of any adverse impact set forth pursuant to paragraph (1)(D);

(B) substantially lower the agency’s costs of owning, leasing, or maintaining real property;

(C) substantially lower the agency’s costs attributable to paying locality pay to agency personnel working from locations outside the pay locality of their position’s official worksite; and

(D) ensure that teleworking employees will be provided with secure network capacity, communications tools, necessary and secure access to appropriate agency data assets and Federal records, and equipment sufficient to enable each such employee to be fully productive, without substantially increasing the agency’s overall costs for secure network capacity, communications tools, and equipment.

(b) LIMITATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An agency may not implement the plan submitted under subsection (a)(2) unless a certification by the Director was issued under subsection (a)(3).

(2) SUBSEQUENT PLANS.—In the event an initial agency plan submitted under subsection (a)(2) fails to receive such certification, the agency may submit to the Director subsequent plans until such certification is received, and submit such plan and certification to Congress.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this title—

(1) the term “agency” has the meaning given the term “Executive agency” in section 105 of title 5, United States Code;

(2) the term “Director” means the Director of the Office of Personnel Management;

(3) the term “locality pay” means locality pay provided for under section 5304 or 5304a of such title; and

(4) the terms “telework” and “teleworking” have the meaning given those terms in section 6501 of such title, and include remote work.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XIX, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings are postponed.

#### JOSEPH WOODROW HATCHETT UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE AND FEDERAL BUILDING

Mr. CARBAJAL. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1119, I

call up the bill (S. 2938) to designate the United States Courthouse and Federal Building located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the “Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building”, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1119, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-45 is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

S. 2938

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. JOSEPH WOODROW HATCHETT UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE AND FEDERAL BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The United States Courthouse and Federal Building located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, shall be known and designated as the “Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States Courthouse and Federal Building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building”.

#### SEC. 2. LYNN C. WOOLSEY POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 120 4th Street in Petaluma, California, shall be known and designated as the “Lynn C. Woolsey Post Office Building”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Lynn C. Woolsey Post Office Building”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, shall be debatable for 1 hour, equally divided among and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committees on Oversight and Reform and Transportation and Infrastructure or their respective designees.

The gentleman from California (Mr. CARBAJAL) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WEBSTER) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CARBAJAL. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 2938.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

□ 2110

Mr. CARBAJAL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 2938 which designates the Federal building at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building, and the United States Postal Service facility located at 120 4th Street in Petaluma, California, as the Lynn C. Woolsey Post Office Building.

Born during the days of segregation, Judge Hatchett grew up in Clearwater, Florida. He graduated from Florida A&M University in 1954 and was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the United States Army. He entered Howard University School of Law in 1956, and when he took the Florida bar exam in 1959, Jim Crow regulations prevented him from staying in the hotel where the test was being administered.

After admission to the Florida bar, Judge Hatchett entered private practice in Daytona Beach, practicing criminal, civil, administrative, and civil rights law in State and Federal courts.

A series of judicial appointments that began in 1971 ultimately led to his placement on the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals by President Jimmy Carter in 1979, making Judge Hatchett the first Black man appointed to a Federal appeals court in the Deep South. Judge Hatchett retired from the bench in 1999 and passed away in April 2021 at the age of 88.

Former Congresswoman Lynn Woolsey brought her unique voice and experience to the House of Representatives when she won her seat in 1993. Earlier in her life, a divorce had left her supporting three young children, and she worked at low-paying jobs and received various forms of public assistance.

Describing herself as the first former welfare mom to serve in Congress, Woolsey advocated for expanding school breakfast programs; encouraged girls to study math, science, and engineering; fought attempts to reduce welfare benefits; sponsored legislation that required the Internal Revenue Service to help enforce child support payments; and secured job-protected family leave for family members of injured soldiers. Woolsey retired from Congress in 2013 after serving 20 years.

Madam Speaker, I support S. 2938, which recognizes two great Americans: Judge Joseph Hatchett and Representative Lynn Woolsey, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, S. 2938, as amended by the Rules Committee, designates the Federal building and United States Courthouse in Tallahassee, Florida, as the Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building, and for other purposes which are outside the scope of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee's purview.

Judge Joseph Hatchett served as the first African-American justice in the

Florida Supreme Court. Judge Hatchett served for 20 years as a Federal circuit court judge. He was appointed by Jimmy Carter to the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals and did that with honor.

I knew Judge Hatchett. He was a good man and a fair judge. He applied the law equally.

This bill was introduced in the Senate by MARCO RUBIO and RICK SCOTT both, and it passed December 29, 2021. However, it didn't meet the suspension rules threshold here in the House and today comes before us under a rule, and that is why we are considering it.

I reserve the balance of my time, Madam Speaker.

Mr. CARBAJAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. CASTOR).

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlemen for yielding time, and I thank my colleague and friend from Florida as well.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 2938 to name the Federal courthouse in Tallahassee, Florida, for Judge Joseph Woodrow Hatchett. It is so appropriate for us to honor his life and legacy by naming the Federal courthouse in Florida's capital city for Judge Hatchett as he was a champion for fairness and justice.

He did have a hardscrabble background, being born to a maid and a fruit picker in the Tampa Bay area. He grew up in Pinellas County, but he was the pride of his family and his community through his graduation from Florida A&M University and with a law degree from Howard University. He served in the Army.

He was one of the first African-American Federal prosecutors—I believe the first in the Middle District of Florida. He was a Federal magistrate and served with distinction. Then he was tapped as the first African-American supreme court justice in the history of the State of Florida, and then on the circuit court of appeals, where he then served as chief judge.

Here is how various commentators, former clerks, and colleagues describe Judge Hatchett: he was unbelievably smart, he was a pioneer, a man of utmost integrity, a fine and decent judge who stood for racial justice and fairness, and a lifetime of work for ethics in government and justice in the courts.

One of his colleagues who served with him said that his external gentleness and calmness was wrapped around a steel core of dedication to equality and justice. His contribution to both of those ideals in Florida and this country throughout his life are immeasurable.

Madam Speaker, my Republican colleagues here who oppose the naming of the courthouse for Judge Hatchett now have an opportunity to do right by him.

One commentator described the changing of votes on the floor of the House that day and the votes against

this honorable man as a new perigee of political pettiness, folks who wanted to reinforce their image as political heirs to this sort of mean-spirited and backward thinking that the South sent to Washington in a long-gone era.

So let's rise up against this thinking of us versus them, this capitulation to a MAGA mom. We are better than this in this House of Representatives, and it is time to honor this outstanding gentleman, Judge Joseph Woodrow Hatchett, for his life of integrity, fairness, and honor. He deserves so much more. But I hope we can all come together in a unanimous vote for this outstanding American.

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CARBAJAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. HUFFMAN).

Mr. HUFFMAN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this bill, and I thank my colleagues for their kind remarks about our friend and my predecessor, former Congresswoman Lynn Woolsey.

Lynn was a one-of-a-kind, barrier-breaking trailblazer and a lifelong advocate for women and working families. In her 20 years of service in this body, she was a passionate voice for progressive values, unflinching in her convictions and ahead of her time in so many ways. Speaker PELOSI often called Lynn the conscience of the Congress.

People who speak truth to power are often met with opposition and misunderstanding. Clearly, there are some Members of this body who don't share Lynn Woolsey's progressive values, and they tried to block efforts to recognize her work a few weeks ago. Today, we have a chance to right that wrong.

When this bill was first on the floor, my colleagues and I thoroughly covered Congresswoman Woolsey's extensive public service career and her many personal obstacles that she overcame to get to Congress where she became one of the leading progressive voices in either Chamber. She was co-chair of the Congressional Progressive Caucus, was chair of the Workforce Protections Subcommittee, wrote historic legislation to expand paid family leave, and fought tirelessly to end the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Lynn's work in Congress was all about fighting for children and families, and nothing made her prouder than her own children and family. Anyone who knows Lynn knows that she considers them her greatest achievement of all: her son Joe Critchett and his wife Kim; her son Ed, his wife Lisa and their children Teddy and Julia; her daughter Amy Critchett, Amy's husband Mark Pauline and their son Jake Eddie; and her son Michael Woolsey, his wife Sarah Grossi and their children Carlo and Luka.

My bill had widespread bipartisan support, including every Republican

Member from California. Let's move past partisan pettiness tonight. I would ask my colleagues to please join me in honoring Congresswoman Lynn Woolsey's unique and exemplary career in public service by voting "yes" on this bill.

□ 2120

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CARBAJAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. LAWSON).

Mr. LAWSON of Florida. Madam Speaker, it is a real honor for me to be able to say a few words about Judge Hatchett. I heard my good friend and person I served with for many years, Congressman WEBSTER, say how well he knew Judge Hatchett and the honorable man that Judge Hatchett was and all the things that he did for the State of Florida.

I can tell you, instead of going back to what some of the people said, the Federal courthouse is about a block from my business office that I pass by almost every day. When this bill was defeated on the House floor, people from all over the State of Florida, Democrats, Republicans, Independents, none of them understood what really happened, as much as they loved Judge Joseph Hatchett and the things that he meant to Florida and to this country; not because of his military background or because of the way he was treated because of Jim Crow and other things, but because of his leadership and the way that he was fair and the way that he loved people and the way that we wanted to have judges like Judge Hatchett serve on the bench.

When asked why my colleagues across the aisle voted against this measure, many of them were clueless. That should never happen on the floor of the House. Or rather they were ill-advised, when a 1990s ruling by Judge Hatchett began circulating which detailed opposition toward prayer at a public high school graduation, when Judge Hatchett simply followed the precedent of the U.S. Supreme Court.

It is very bad here in Congress, or anyplace, for those of us who have served in public office, not only in the State, but here in Congress, for someone not to tell everybody exactly what you are talking about. Many will get confused. When I called some of my colleagues, they didn't know what I was talking about. It was embarrassing to our two Senators, RUBIO and SCOTT. It was embarrassing to them, because it was passed unanimously out of the Senate, to be blindsided because they didn't know what had happened.

We are talking about an individual that gave his career in public service to protect people's rights, to stand for those who are less fortunate, a person that cared not because of the color of an individual but because of the individual himself.

Throughout the State of Florida, people constantly call and ask why

would this happen to such a hero, a Florida's son, one that sacrificed his life? I cannot tell you all of the things that he had to go through. You have heard most of them. But he was an honorable man.

And one great President said: People will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but they will never forget what we did here.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CARBAJAL. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. LAWSON of Florida. Madam Speaker, they will never forget what we did here. No one in the State of Florida, whether Democrats or Republicans, will ever forget what Judge Hatchett did for the State of Florida and for this Nation.

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I voted for Judge Hatchett when the issue was on the floor. But it failed. It failed because it didn't have an extraordinary vote. It did have a majority vote, but it didn't have an extraordinary vote. I believe anything that is dealing with the naming of a building that will stay forever needs an extraordinary set of votes and circumstances in order to be qualified. I don't think a majority is enough to say we should name something after somebody else. That hurts me, but I think it is the only thing to do.

Therefore, because of that, and because of the process that is here and this bill is being combined with another person, those two reasons, I would have to oppose this bill.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CARBAJAL. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support S. 2938, which recognizes the tremendous contributions of Judge Hatchett and Representative Woolsey. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1119, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings are postponed.

#### REMEMBERING JODY CASH

(Mr. COMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, today, I rise with a heavy heart to commemorate the life of the late Jody Cash, a Calloway County Sheriff's deputy and former Kentucky State Police officer who died in the line of duty yesterday.

Mr. Cash was a distinguished law enforcement officer in west Kentucky. His high-level accomplishments and rise through the police ranks were a testament to his tremendous leadership abilities. But even more importantly, he truly cared about everyone.

When the nearby town of Mayfield was hit by a devastating tornado last December, he made daily visits to the scene to help out other first responders with whatever they needed. No job was too big or too small.

That was Jody Cash. Even though it wasn't his patrol area, he wanted to help. He cared about his friends and his neighbors.

On behalf of Kentucky's First Congressional District, my condolences are with Mr. Cash's family, and we mourn the loss of a brave public servant gone far too soon.

□ 2130

#### CRIME INCREASES AS POLICE MORALE DECREASES

(Mr. ROSE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROSE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to address an issue on the minds of many Americans and middle Tennesseans: Rising crime.

Twelve major cities broke homicide records in 2021. The Council on Criminal Justice says murders nationwide went up 5 percent from 2020 and up a whopping 44 percent from 2019. Aggravated assaults are up. Robberies are up.

There has been one decrease under President Biden's watch: a drop in the morale among the men and women in uniform.

In fact, the retirement rate for police departments across the country has jumped by 45 percent since 2019. The blame can be squarely placed on the left's antipolice rhetoric, including calls to defund the police.

When the left chooses to demonize and demoralize the thin blue line, officers' jobs become even tougher, as if they are not already tough enough. However, I remind them that they have our support, and we stand ready to defend and honor them as they protect and serve our communities.

Thank you to all our Nation's police officers.

#### ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION ON THE RISE

(Mr. GROTHMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, it was a big day a couple of days ago because the new immigration figures